The Standard.

RALEIQUE WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1961.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is considered strictly upon the CARE system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified room where before their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross took and renew your subscription.

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North-Carolina State Convention. On Monday last, the 20th May, the delegates recently elected to a Convention of the people of this

State, assembled in the Commons Hall in this City. The members were called to order by Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, on whose motion Messrs. A. W. Venable, N. W. Woodfin, and R. K. Speed were appointed a committee to receive credentials and enrol the names of delegates. One hundred and twelve delegates answered to their names, and this number was increased before adjournment to one hundred and sixteen, being four less than the whole number

chosen. Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond, nominated for President the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, and Hon. George E. Badger, of Wake, nominated the Hop William A. Graham, of Orange, for the same position. The Convention then voted vica voce, when Mr. Edwards received 65 votes, and Mr. Grabam 47.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Edwards addressed the Convention in an animated strain, referring to the dangers that menace the country, to the importance of the crisis now upon us, and the remarkable and happy unanimity of feeling pervading our whole people in devising and carrying forward those measures necessary for the public defence. His remarks were in every respect appropriate to the occasion, and elicited much applause.

Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was then elected Principal, and Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk to the Convention; and James Page, of Randolph, W. R. Lovell, of Surry, and J. C. Moore, of Wake, were appointed Doorkeepers. The Convention being then organized, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of this City.

The Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South-Carolina, was then introduced to the Convention. Mr. Moses spoke for about half an hour in explanation of his mission, and with reference to the feeling which now animates the people of this State. He was rejoiced to know that North Carolina was ready to sever the last tie that bound her to the old Federal Union. He would tell the people of his State, when he returned, that North Carolina was anxious to act, and that his speech was necessarily brief on that account. This would give them more cause for rejoicing than any thing else; and he would assure the Convention that no matter how many guns might be fired here over the ordinance of secession, South Carolina would fire one more. His speech was well received by the Convention and the audience.

Mr. Badger offered an ordinance separating North-Carolina from the federal government, and Mr. Craige, of Rowan, also offered an ordinance of a similar character. Considerable debate took place, not passed but as to the character of the erdinance, Messrs. Badger, Craige, Ruffin, Graham, Barnes, Reid, Venable, and others taking part in the debate. About six o'clock P. M. the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige was adopted unanimously, every member present voting in the affirmative. This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1789, by which the federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North-Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

As soon as the vote was announced one hundred guns were fired on Capitol Square, and the bells of the City were rung, amid the shouts of an excited multitude.

An ordinance was then unanimously passed adopting the Provisional Government of the Confederate States; and to-day (Tuesday) no doubt the Constitution of the Confederate States will be adopted, and North-Carolina will thus take her place as a member of the Confederate States.

Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North-Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1851, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands

In our next we shall give the proceedings of Monday at length, including the votes, the ordinance of separation adopted, together with the ordinance offered by Mr. Badger.

Appointments by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Military Board.

Commissary General.—Wm. Johnson, with rank

Onartermaster and Paymaster General .- L. O'B.

Branch, rank Colonel.

Assistant Adjutant General.—R. H. Riddick, rank, Lieut, Colonel.

Commissary of Subsistence. - Daniel G. Powle. rank, Cantain,

Colonels of Infantry.—C. C. Tew, 2d Regt. Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3d Infantry; George B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel of Infantry. -Wm. P. Bynum.

First Major of Cavalry.—John W. Woodfin. Captains of Infantry.—Peter J. Mallett, George S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr. Captains of Cavalry.—T. N. Crumpler, J. M.

Miller, George W. Hayes.

Captains of Artillery.—Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.
Surgeons.—Peter E. Hines, 1st Regt. Volunteers;

John Johnson, 3nd Regiment Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons.—Joseph H. Baker, 1st Regt. Volunteers: John G. Hardy, 1st Regt. Volunteers; John F. Miller, 2d Regt. Molunteers; William S.

Moody, 2d Regt. Volunteers.

Chaplain.—Edward A. Yates, 1st Regt. Volun-

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. Commander.-Win. T. Muse. Lieutenants.-P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Bou Thomas M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, R. C. Duval. Midshipman,—W. T. Moore. Paymaster.—John Johnston.

Chief Engineer .- J. W. Parks. Naval Agenti.-Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall P. Farks, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeons .- Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown It is reported that A. M. Lewis, Esq., of this City, has been appointed Paymaster, and D. K. McRae,

Esq., Colohel of the 5th Regiment of Infantry. We publish to-day as a matter of interest to our readers, the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America. Those portions of it which differ from the old federal Constitution we

have put in italics and small capitals. Mr. J. B. Gough, the famous temperance lecturer, is to devote his earnings for six months, to help the Northern troops.

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DEFARTURE OF TROOFS.—On Saturday morning last the Independent Light Infantry, Capt. Huske, the Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Starr, and the Southern Stars, Capt. Hoke, left for Virginia. The emainder of this, the 1st regiment, will follow during the early part of this week. This regiment is well provided and well drilled. It will honorably represent North-Carolina among the troops of her sister Southern States.

The 2d regiment, Solomon Williams, Colonel, is now at Weldon, and will no doubt soon be ready for marching orders.

Lieut, David N. Todd arrived in our City on Sunday last. Mr. Todd is a native of Kentucky, but has been a resident of New Orleans for the last eight years. The gallant Lieutenant was recently appointed by President Davis, and has been ordered to report to Col. Holmes, now in command in the Cape Fear region. He is own brother to Mrs. Lin-coln, the wife of Abraham.

We had the pleasure of seeing in the City on Monday last, our old friend R. E. Reeves, of Surry, who was here to tender his Company to the Governor. Capt. Reeves is in command of 105 men, all six feet in height, called the Surry Regulators. They are now at Salem, on their way to the Encampment at Weldon.

The Supreme Court

Will commence its Summer term in this City, on Monday the 10th day of June. Causes will be

15th. " " VI. and VII. Circuits.

called as follows: June 12th, thou . 17th. " 24th. a a a III. a July 1st, " " " IV. "

DIABOLICAL-It appears from the statement of the New Orleans Bulletin, that all the buildings, residences of Bishops Polk and Elliott, and of the Engineer and General Agent of the University of the South, whose destruction by fire was announced some time ago, were approached in the dead of night, and fired, about the time of the fall of Fort Sumter. Bishop Polk, who has informed himself of all the circumstances connected with this diabolical outrage. acquits his own negroes and the black population generally of any participation either in designing or executing the hellish act. None but the aiders and abettors of Black Republicanism planned and perpetrated it; the circumstantial evidence of its authorship is overwhelming.

POOR MARYLAND. - Maryland is completely overrun by Lincoln's hirelings. Her Governor has in-tentionally betrayed her into the hands of the enemy, and her people have no power to throw off the the galling yoke. She is humiliated beyond the power of language to indicate, and stands before the world as one and the first of Lincoln's conquered

Virginia would have occupied the same disgrace-l position, but for the timely uprising of her peo-Had she clung to the Union three weeks longfederal troops would now be quartered in Rich mond and all along her borders. Thank heaven, Virginia broke the voke in time to save herself from disgrace and ruin. If Lincoln ever takes possession of our State, he will have to do it when all her people have sunk to the grave upon the battle field. Peter. Express.

GUNPOWDER FOR THE SOUTH .- Apprehension has been frequently expressed lest the supply of powder at the South might prove inadequate to the demands of a protracted war. The apprehension, we think, is groundless; for, independent of whatever supply of the manufactured article or of the raw material may now be on hand, the elementary substances of which gunnowder is made, can be extracted in exhaustless amounts from our own soil and forests.-It is well known by our older citizens, that in early times the settlers made their own powder from materials easily obtained. The numerous caves of this region abound in nitrous earth, and in many of them nitre has been made in large quantities. If crude sulphate cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity in our cities, the sulphurets of copper and iron in East Tennessee can furnish an unlimited supply.— Our willow, linwood and other trees can furnish the best charcoal

In this connection we will State that an enterprise has already been set on foot, having in view the production of gunpowder material. Messrs. G. W. Rice, John F. Anderson and John D. Borin, have leased the celebrated Santa Cave in Jackson county, Alabams, and are making extensive preparations for the proquetion of nitre on a large scale. It is also the intention of these gentlemen to extend their operations to include the manufacture of powder .-This enterprise we regard as judicious, patriotic, and

we doubt not will prove highly remunerative.

The powder mill near Nashville is in vigorous operation, and we expect to hear of many similar establishments springing up magically throughout the South, so that, instead of experiencing a want of this necessary element of warfare, we will in fact have enough and to spare. - Chattanooga Adver.

Two poble companies of volunteers came down to day from Bladen county, and reported themselves to Gen. Holmes, for duty: The Bladen Guarda, and the Bladen Light Infantry, numbering respectively, one hundred and seven, and ninety-nine men, the one under the command of Capt. George Tait, and the other under the command of Captain - Tail. These companies are composed of the very flower of the young men of Bladen county, and have the most implicit faith and confidence in their comman-

Another company is being formed, so that in a short time, old Bladen will have full three hundred

able-bodied men in the field. The county has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the equipment of her volunteers, and for the support of their families in their absence. Old Bladen has come up nobly; no county more nobly, hardly excepting her gallant sister, Columbus, the Volunteer county" of the State. - Wil. Journal.

How to FORETELL WEATHER. - In a Manual of the Barometer, compiled by Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, of the English navy, and just published by the Board of Trade, the following observations occur:
"Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset

presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning, bad weather, or much wind (perphaps rain); a gray sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather. Soft-looking or wind; a low dawn, fair weather. Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy, but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind (but, perhaps, more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more 'greasy,' rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prova. Also, a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; and thus by the prevalence of red, yellow, or gray tints, the coming weather may be foretold very nearly; indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly. Small, inkylooking clouds foretell rain; light send clouds, driving across in heavy masses, show wind and rain; but, if alone, may indicate wind only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stark, in a direction different from that of the lower clouds or the wind then felt below, foretell a change of wind. When sea-birds fly out early, and far to seaward, moderate wind and fair weather may be expected; when they hang about the land, or over it, sometimes from inland, expect a strong wind, with stormy waster. There are other signs of a coming change in the wather known less generally than may be desirable, and, therefore, worth notice; such as when birds of long flight, rooks, swallows, or others, hang about house and fly up and down, or low, rain or wind may be expected.—Also, when animals seek sheltered places, instead of spreading over their usual range; when page carry straw to their stys. delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate Also, when animals seek sheltered places, instead of spreading over their usual range; when pigs carry straw to their stys then smoke from chimneys does not assend reach the straight upward during calm) an unfavorable change is probable. Daw is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occurs under an overcast aky, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away as it were hy wind but and

ensionally rolled away, as it were by wind, but nel-dom or never formed while it is blowing."

the the Content of the same.

The Programme Section with the

SOLDIER'S HEALTH.

BY DR. MALL, OF THE M. Y. JOURNAL OF HEALTH. To the Editors of the New York Express:

1. In any ordinary campaign, sickness disab destroys three times as many as the sword.

2. On a march, from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt, with a loosely-buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woolen pantaloons, shoes and stockings, and a light-colored felt hat, with broad brim to protect the neck, eyes, and face from the glare of the sun and from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy coat when

3. Sunstroke may be prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the hat, or a white linen hood hatcover, extending like a cape over the neck and

4. Colored blankets are best, and if lined with brown drilling the warmth and durability are doubled, while the protection against dampuess from lying on the ground, is almost complete.

5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare earth for a moment; rather use your hat-a handkerchief even, is a great protection. The warmer you are, the greater need for this protection, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too

6. While marching, or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential it is to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and then take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French general, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant, by drinking largely of cold water, when snow was

on the ground.
7. Abundant sleep is essential to bodily efficiency. and to that altertness of mind which is all-impor tant in an engagement; and few things more cer-tainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sun-down, especially after s

heavy march or desperate battle. 8. Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long continued effort, than the avoidance of everything as a drink except cold wa-ter, not excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink even

cold water very slowly.

9. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength, until nature begins to recover herself. 10. Unless after a long abstinence or great fati gue, do not eat very heartily just before a great unrtaking; because the nervous power is irresisti-

bly drawn to the stomach to manage the food eaten thus drawing off that supply which the brain and muscles so much need. 11. If persons will drink brandy, it is incompara bly safer to do so after an effort than before: for it can give only a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance and if longer than the few minutes, the body be comes more feeble than it whould have been with out the stimulus, it is clear that its use before

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood, laid side by side; or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of per-

an effort is always hazardous, and is always unwis

14. A cut is less dangerous than a bullet wound

and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes unless it is remedied; because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly tie a handkerchief or cloth very loosely between ! the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet, or ramroad between the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until the bleeding ceases, and keep it thus until the surgeon arrives.

16. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart; that is helow the wound

17. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is of ten glanced of by the bone, or follows round it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under almost all circumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generally the person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, often not suffering greatly. The practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.

18. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer than some three inches. This strengthens and

thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter, while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is in duced, with an increase of evaporation; hence greater coolness of the parts on the outside, whill the throat is less feverish, thirsty and dry.

19. Avoid fats and fat meats in summer and in all warm days. 20. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any

lake or running stream every morning, as soon as you get up; if none at hand, endeavor to wash the body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for personal cleanliness acts like a charm against all sees, always either warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severity and shortening their duration. 21. Keep the hair of the head closely cut, say within an inch and a half of the scalp in every part

repeated on the first of each month, and wash the whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning. 22. Wear woollen stockings and easy fitting shoes keeping the toe and finger nails always cut moderate 23. It is more important to wash the feet well

every night, than to wash the face and bands of mornings; because it aids to keep the skin and nails soft, and to prevent chafings, blisters and corns, all of which greatly interfere with soldier's duty.

24. The most universally safe position, after all stunnings, hurts and wounds, is that of being placed on the back, the head being elevated three or four inches only; alding more than any one thing else can do, to equalize and restore the proper circula-tion of the blood.

25. The more weary you are after a march or other work, the more easily will you take cold, if you remain still after it is over, unless, the moment you cease motion, you throw a coat or blanket over your shoulders. This precaution should be taken in the warmest weather, especially if there is even

a slight air stirring.
26. The greatest physical kindness you can show a severely wounded comrade is first to place him on his back, and then run with all your might for some water to drink; not a second ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, take your hat; if no hat, off with your shirt, wring it out once, tie the arms in a knot, as also the lower end, thus making a bag, open at the neck only. A fleet person can convey a bucketful half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying man clutch at a single drop of water from the fingers' end, with the voraciousness of a famished

tiger.
27. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimmir rivers, keep in motion until the cloths are dried, and

no harm will result.

28. Whenever it is possible, do, by all means, when you have to use water for cooking or drinking from pends or sluggish streams, boil it well, and when sool, shake it, or stir it so that the exygen of the air shall get to it, which greatly improves it for drinking. This boiling arrests the process of fermentation which arises fram the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, thus tending to prevent cholera and all bowel diseases. If there is no these for boiling, at least strain it through a cloth, sweet. for boiling, at least strain it through a coth, see

if you have to use a shirt, or trowser-leg. where there only five, dressed in a bluish greed difference of more than two to one; green, see

hottest weather, by closely enveloping a filled t teen, or other vessel, with wollen cloth kept ple fully weted and exposed.

about.

A daily evacuation of the bowels is subject to boldily health, vigor and ended

this is promoted in many cases, by stirring a tablespoonful of corn (Indian) meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

33, Loose howels, namely, acting more than once a day, with a feeling of debility afterward, is the first step toward choleras; the best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases a worker formed with two more decided cases, a woolen flannel, with two thickness in front, should be bound tightly around he abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity. 34. To have "been to the war's," is a life-long

honor, increasing with advancing years, while to have died in defense of your country will be the boast and the glory of your children's children. WINLINGTON, N. C., May 17, 1861.

I am determined to keep you posted up with every item of news that I can obtain reliably. There is an unusual excitement created here, today, on account of the arrival of "Confec rds," a company from Duplin, sumbering 85. They are all good stout looking men, and present every appearance characteristic of brave soldiers.— They leave to morrow for Fort Caswell. There must be very near 1,800 soldiers now at the mouth of Cape Fear. Wilmington has become a vast scene of militairs. The new Marine Hospital, which has never been used as a Hospital, is now "hospitably entertaining near 300 men. The old poor-house is also made a rendezvous. There is scarcely a day but what some new company arrives, either passing those, or destined for our forts. The Ladies have formed themselves into "Societies,.' for the purpose formed themselves into "Societies,.' for the purpose of preparing the little necessaries for the young men who have gone to the war. Capt. Edward Savage has formed and equipped a

Capt. Edward Savage has formed and equipped a company of 60 of the stoutest men to be found on the Cape Fear, at his own expense—their services to be offered to Gov. Ellis in a few days. Federal Point, an inlet just opposite Smithville, has been changed to "Confederate Point." We understand the breastwork and fortifications of this Point are now complete. Our men will have it already to successfully resist any attack that can be made by the "hirelings" in a few days. WORRELL.

IMPORTANT REGULATION.—The following important dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury has been received by the Collector of Charleston MONTGOMERY, May 12. - Virginia is now one of the Confederate States-of course no duties are to be collected on imports from thence. Suspend collec-

tion of duties from North-Carolina and Tennessee. Secretary of the Treasury. OUR DEFENCES. - We were much pleased with the looks of things, on a recent visit to the Navy Yard. Commodore Forrest and the officers of the Yard, with the most willing workmen in any cause, have made it impregnable by any number of troops Lincoln may send to capture it. The formidable batteries of heavy ordnance on land and on board the frigate United States effectually defend any approach

at St. Helena; and a like battery for the Plymouth is in rapid progress. The gallant volunteers from Petersburg are personally clearing the grounds near St. Helena, and their removal of the trees and bushes gives a fair range for mowing down regiments of the enemy with grape and cannister shot from the guns of the frigate and the sloop of war, and the land batteries.

The approach to the Yard through Portsmouth is defended by a powerful and ingenious battery of heavy ordnance, resembling a citadel, planted on the high mound (greatly strengthened and enlarged) which covers the imments reservoir in the year.

which covers the immense reservoir in the yard. It towers above the surrounding houses, and will rake down, at several miles distance, legions of men marching in an open space unprotected by any de-fence against the iron hail. And those who escape the pelting storm of cannon balls will meet death from the balls of the rifle and musket poured through the loop holes of the high and strong walls of the Yard, by unerring marksmen.

This defence, and the various powerful defences of the harbor, have been planned by the popular and skillful Gen. Gwynn, under whose protection we readily put our lives and fortunes. We learn that he will soon have his outposts and advanced lines entrenched, and a breastwork erected on the old lines of 1812, which will make the defences of

the city complete. This is the real condition of our defences. We make no secret of it, and any of Lincoln's spies who report the contrary will report falsely.—Norfolk Herald, 17th.

Corros. - We have received, by mail, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, from Gonzales county, Texas, a stalk of Cotton with "forms" and full grown leaves, taken from the field April 3d. This is the earliest we have ever known, and betokens a very favorable season and flattering prospects for a crop in that section.

The election for Delegates to the State Convention passed off in this County, without excitement. A stranger would not have noticed that an election ing on. Every body seemed to regard it as a mere formality. We can now understand how it happened that so few votes were polled in these States which were the first to secede. The people had settled the matter in their own hearts—there was great unanimity-and they had no pressing motive to attend the polls, and did not attach much force to secession as a means to an end already ac-complished in their minds.—Salisbury. Watchman.

How, W. C. Rives.-The Petersburg Express, mentioning that Mr. Rives passed through Peters-burg, Saturday morning, on his way to Montgomery Alabama, says he was introduced to a large number of the citizens, by his personal friend, Dr. Thomas Withers, of Petersburg city. Mr. Rives expressed the most ardent devotion to the South and her in stitutions, and especially to the old mother of us all, Virginia—God bless her! He was for Union, as was thousands of others, so long as there was a possibility of preserving it, but now that Virginia has resumed her sovereignty, and allied herself with the glorious Southern Confederacy, Mr. Rives is for her, first, last, and all the time.

NORER ADVICE. - Alex. H. Stephens said the other day, at Atlanta :

My friends, forget not the soldier ! Send him contributions to make him comfortable while he is in the service. Take care of his family while he is absent. Employ your hands and your substance in doing works of charity in this day of your country's trial. If any should fall in the battle, remem the orphan and the widow, and take care of them.
God will bless you in such noble performance of a patriotic duty.

BACKING HIS JUDGMENT. -The Washington corre spondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer gives the fol-lowing as a specimen of what is almost daily receiv-

DECAPOLIS, Alabama, Confederate States of America,

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln:

"Sir: I have just read your proclamation calling for 75,000 mercensulated." for 75,000 mercenaries to invade these States. With proper respect I offer you a wager of \$50,000 that we meet you half way and whip you and your Yankee hosts. Respectfully, ALFRED HATCH."

"P. S.—If the bet is accepted the money will be deposited in the Farmers' Bank of Virginia."

Reported Obstruction of the Bultimore and Ohio Resirond near Harper's Ferry.

Whereing May 16.—Passengers have returned here from an attempt to reach Baltimore, and report that the culverts on the railroad near Harper's

Ferry have been blow up and the rails removed from the track. The rebel troops there were hourly expecting an attack. The force now there numbered three thousand. A full regiment of Union men will be in camp A full regiment of Union men will be in camphere in a few days.

Frominent Secsationists here have been ordered to leave Wellsburg. A number of Secsationists below report a temporary detention of a party of Virginians, including Judge Brockenbrough, a same of the Montgomery Congress, a Gallapolis,

in this city of a percuesion cap manufactory, by Mr. O. Schott. We visited his place of business, and frosts his arrangements quite extensive, being able to turn out about 10,000 per day. He has an abundant supply of material on hand, and class more engaged. Hurrah for our percussion to manufactory!—Nashville Gasette.

A Belligerent Placard.

New York, April 27.—The following has been placarded on all the dead walls in the upper part of the city: CONDITION OF PEACE REQUIRED OF THE

SO-CALLED SECEDED STATES. Art. I. Unconditional submission to the Governnent of the United States. Art. 2. To deliver up one hundred of the Arch

Art. 8. To put on record the names of all others who have been traitorous to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever. Art. 4. The property of all traitors to be confis-cated to pay the damage.

Art. 5. The seconded States to pay the balance of

the expense, and to restore all stolen property.

Art. 6. The payment of all debts due to Northern ers. and indemnity for all indignities to persons, loss f time, life and property.

Art. 7. The removal of the cause of all our diffi-

culties, which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. Art. 8. Until a full compliance with all the above terms, the so-called secoded States to be held and governed as United States Territory.

The above is the least an indignant people will ac cept, outraged as they have been by the foulest, most heinous and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, May 14 .- In the Congress to-day. Mr. Oldham, of Texas, submitted a resolution inquiring into expediency of making Houston, Texas, a port of entry and delivery.

The flag of the Confederate States, which waved

over Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, now hangs at full length in the rear of President Cobb's chair Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb offered a resolution

which was unanimously adopted, requesting the President to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, to the observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our indepen-It is expected that President Davis will go t

Virginia, and head the army on the border.

Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury, has sent in a report of a scheme for raising the funds neces-

sary for the prosecution of the war.
In regard to funds for carrying on the war, fifty millions will be raised, probably one-half by treas-urry notes, one-fourth by customs, and one-fourth

by direct taxation. Volunteers will not be received for a less term than three years, or during the war. Field and staff officers will be appointed by the President. In local emergencies the President may receive volunteers otherwise, but not for campaign service.

[Correspondence of New York Express.] The Interior of Virginia-The Three Routes to be Pursued, and the difficulties of the Way.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861. To show the extent and intensity of the secession feeling in Virginia, since the promulgation of the President's proclamation of the 16th of April, it is only necessary to state that the sons and grandsons Chief Justice Marshall, all the prominent mem pers of the Washington family, the descendants Mr. Jefferson, the Lees, the Graysons, the Cabells the Brookes, the Masons, the Fairfaxes, the Lewises and innumerable others who bear the names and in herit the blood of the great Virginians of the Revolution, are now ranged upon the side of the Southern Confederacy.

However greatly we may lament that such is the fact, it would be absurd to deny or attempt to conceal it. In the great emergency before us, we must deal with facts, however disagreeable or unwelcome,

and not with fancies.

What then is likely to be the issue of the threat ened invasion of Virginia by the U. S. Government? To be effectual at all, this invasion must be made from three points-viz: from Alexandria via Culpener and Greenville to Richmond, overland. From and from Harper's Ferry or the Point of Rock, up the Valley of Virginia to Staunton, Charlottesville and Lynchburg; the force thus employed to co-op-

crate, as circumstances may require, with the other division of the grand army.

To oppose such invading forces, Gen. Lee, as I have the best reasons for believing, will place troops at West Point on the York river, 27 miles below Richmond, with large reserves between West Point and that city. A large force will also contest the entrance of the State at Harper's Ferry on the Point of Rocks, as the case may be, and another at Alex-andria. Frederickburg, also, is being fortified, to preventa surprise in that quarter. Between all these points and Richmond will be posted large bodies of reserves, prepared for any emergency that may arise, so that, should the U. S. troops succeed in entering the State, they will be compelled to encounter at various points on the route large bodies of troops strongly posted in positions capable of being mair tained for many days against a large invading army. From Harper's Ferry to Richmond, via Staunton, is about 250 miles—the route lying through a narrow valley for the first half of the way. It was from this valley that Morgan derived a large portion of his famous riflemen in the revolution, and its county of Augusta-"Old Federal Augusta"-is still celebrated for the proficiency of her citizens in this important branch of service. The counties of Rock-ingham, Shenandoah and Page, are inhabited by a sturdy race of farmers, desecendants of German emigrants from Pennsylvania. Intellectually they are not very brilliant specimens of human nature, but when driven to the wall they will fight like "tur tuyvel." They are all men of substance, the owners of superb farms (the fac simile of those in Lancaster county, Pa.,) remarkable for their economy and thrift, and their unswerving and uncompromising Democracy." That division of the U. S. army which marches on Richmond by the valley route, will require a General of consummate ability. Manu field would be competent for the position, but can-not well be spared from headquarters here, in con-sequence of the declining health of Gen. Scott.— Mansfield is from Connecticut, and graduated at West Point in the Engineers, in 1822. He is about 60 years old, and one of the most valuable officers of

the army. The invasion of Virginia by the way of Alexandria will also require a general of superior ability, as he will probably be compelled to encounter at some point on the route to Richmond Gen. Lee himself, or at all events that dashing artillery officer so well known to the frequenters of Newport, John

Bankhead Magruder.

The defence of the York River will probably be entrusted to Gen. Beauregard, who will enter upon the duty con amore. In the opinion of Major An-derson, Beauregard is a soldier of infinite resources, and equal to almost any emergency.

Now, it is really to be inferred from Gen. Scott's

well known caution that he would not dream of making a movement upon Richmond, by the three routes above described, with less than 50,000 troops; 20,000 for the Valley route, 20,000 for the Alexa dria route, and at least 10,000 for York River. An additional force of at least 5,000 men would be required to hold Brigadier General Ruggles (late of Massachusetts) in check, at Fredericksburg—making 55,000 in all. To keep 55,000 in the field and 10,000 more for the defence of Washington, or a total of 65,000, would require the enlistment of at total of 65,000, would require the enlistment of at least 90,000 men—for out of every Regiment, 200 are usually on the sick list. For interesting details on this point, the curious reader is referred to Gibbon's delightful Memoir of his own life; for Gibbon was a soldier as well as a historian, and by his actual experience of camp life among the British Volunteers in the county of Kent, derived much valuable information, which he turned to good account in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Let us suppose that the 90,000 men are actually mustered in, armed and equipped, and that they ad-vance on Richmond, and after at least three pitched battles, to say nothing of minor skirmishes, such in reaching it—what then? It will be time end

in reaching it—what then? It will be time enough to answer this question on the 4th of July.

Major Robert S. Garnett, late of the 9th Infantry, is the Adjutant General of the Virginia army.—He was an aide-te-camp of Taylor at Buena Vista, and aftewards commandant of the corps of Cadets at West Point. From his long residence in Oswer. Buffalo, Troy, and West Point, and his marrial with a lady of New York city, he is seen battle known in the Empire State than in Virginia. He is about forty years of age, full of milliary used and derected to his profession.

Congress met to-day, at 11, A. M.

After prayer, the Journal of yesterday were to Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb offered the following A Resolution in Reference to a day of Fasting wh

A Resolution in Reference to a day of Fusting and Proyer.

The dependence of nations, as of individuals, upon an overruling Providence, at all times, we fully recognize. But when perils surround, and national existence is the atended, it peculiarly becomes a people to manifest their submission to the will and the guidance of the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe. If the cause be righteous, and the quarrel just, we may confidently rely on Him who reigneth alike over the armies of earth and the hosts of Heaven. At the same time we recognize our duty to anneal At the same time we recognise our duty to appea humbly to Him who hath said, "I will be inquired of by my people." To the end, therefore, that the whole people of these Confederate States, may, in unison with one accord, approach the Throne of the Most High, to invoke His blessing upon us in our defensive struggle for the right of self-government, and the enjoyment of the liberty he vouchsafed to our fathers, and to protect us from those who threaten our homes with first threateness. en our homes with fire and sword, our domestic circles with ruthless lust, our fathers' graves with invaders' feet, and our alters with infidel desecration: Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederata States, That the President be requested to issue his Proclamation, appointing a day of Fasting and Prayer, in the observance of which all shall be invited to

the happiness and security of that people whose God is the Lord. The preamble and resolution were unanimously

join, who recognize our dependence upon God, and

Pledges of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, In diana and Illinois, to support the Union Men of Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.

HARRISBURG, May 14 .- Governors Curtin and Dennison, of Ohio, have pledged the power of their States for the protection of the Union men of Western Vir-ginia. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois have made similar pledge to the Unionists of Kentucky and Missouri, and also have obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that no compromise shall be entained till the national flag again covers the entire

national property.

Col Anderson at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, May 15 .- Col. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, arrived here in a special train over the Pennsylvania Central railroad this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He remained only a few minutes.

A large number of the members of the Legislature were present, with Gov. Curtin and other officials, and an immense number of people, who greeted him most enthusiastically.

The unlitary at Camp Curtin turned out some twelve companies, who were drawn up at the depot to salute the distinguished officer. Col. George Siber

was in command. As the Colonel made his appearance he was greeted with loud and repeated Col. Anderson stated in his brief conversation with Gov. Curtin that ex-Vice President Breckinridge would join him in Cincinnati, to take command under him! This announcement created a profoundly

gratifying sensation here among all classes.

Colonel Anderson also stated that the European steamer which arrived yesterday at New York had brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the federal government, and that each succeed ing steamer would bring more. He expressed the utmost confidence of the final success of the federal arms, and the eventual reconstruction of the Union

Probable Discontinuance of all the Southern Mails. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Owing to the interruption by the Virginia authorities of the means for conveyone the mails from Norfolk to Hampton, and from Old Point to Eastville, although specially for the accommodation of citizens of that State, the Postmaster General has annulled the contract. From representation made to the Department, it is probariver mail service, will be officially discontinued in the course of a few days in the secession States.

From Harper's Ferry.
HAHPER'S FERRY, May 17.—An attack is daily expected. Virginians are arriving in laage numbers. Every measure for defence is availed of

Dangerous I hiese of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.
CHICAGO, May 18.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is severely ill of the Typhoid fever, and it is feared that he will not recover.

[Special despatch for the Petersburg Express.]

The Fight Commenced! — Cannonading Between a Norfolk Battery and a Rump Steamer! Norfolk, May 19.—The steamer Kahokee, with laborers to complete the Battery on Sewell's Point, was fired into yesterday by the U. S. steamer Monticello, but no damage was done. The steamer fired about thirty shot and shell at the battery, but killing nobody. Several hundred troops moved down last night to defend the works there, but the attack was not renewed. To-day more guns were mounte on the works, and at this time (f. p. m.) a spirited cannonade has been kept up with the steamer for

several hours. The result is not yet known.

The are Monticello, Minnesota, Cumberland, Engineer, and Yonkee are in the Roads. Thus far the Monticello is the only one engaged. A considerable movement of troops is now going on, but their destination is unknown.

Col. Weiseger's command has been in readiness all day to move at a moment's notice, but up to this time, they have received no orders. Pryor is in command at the Naval Hospital. The Petersburg Cavalry left to day for service in

Norfolk county, about 15 miles from Portsmouth. No company that has arrived here has excited so much admiration. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

NORFOLK, May 19—9 p. m.—An express from
Sewell's has just arrived. He reports that the Monticello drew off after sunset in a crippled condition. On our side only one man was slightly wounded.— Heavy guns are being taken down there to-night.

NOTICE. -JAS. H. MURRAY, ESQ., HAVING RE I signed the post of tax collector for the City of Releigh I have been appointed in his place. As I am now engaged in collecting the taxes, I hope the stituens will hold them selves in readiness to settle up whenever I may call so them.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS. May 21, 1861. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Q. L. DODD, and others,

In Equity, Spring Term 1861,

BENJ. HORNER, Trustee, BENJ. HORNER, Trustee,)

IN THIS CASE, it is ordered, that the Clerk and Master,
advertise in the N. C. Standard for six weeks, for the
costest gue trust, and all others interested in the dee'd, mentioned in the pleadings, to some forward and file the evidence of their several dobts together with the amount of
the same, on or before the first day of the next Term, or the
distribution will proceed without regard to them.

WALTER R. MOORE, C. M. R.

FOR HIRE .- FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR

A NEGRU GIRL, who can wash and iron very washing and sook a little. Enquire at this Office.

Rale-gh, May 21, 1961. NOTICE.-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE

harrels of excellent CORN on more, will be said to the highest bidder for card, on Wednesday, the Sth. inst. at Kittrell's Depot, on the Esleigh and Gaston Rellrund. JNO. S. BURWELD:

NORTH-CAROLINA SHOES. A GOOD AS, sortment of Gentlemen's wear and heavy negro Brogans, from the Manufactory of Miller & Foster, Techniques, on sale at their price.

Among them are several varieties suitable for form

Shoes.

Of the attention of our Dealers and Parmers to remove Iy called to this work, as it will emigare favorably in pearance with any, and will prove far more serving than Yankee Shoes.

WAKE COUNTY COURT, MAY TELL MADE TO THAT PUBLICATION BE MADE TO the Raleigh Repiere, North Oxpoline Season of the Raleigh Repiere, North Oxpoline Season of the Person of Season of the Raleigh Repiere State of the Person of Season of the Raleigh Repiere State of the Raleigh Repiere State of the Raleigh Repiere State of the Raleigh of Ramillon of the Raleigh Repiere State of the Ramillon of the Ra WAKE COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM, 1991.

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May 11, 1100.

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